

# Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864.

NUMBER 234.

## The News.

The latest news from Sherman by our afternoon dispatches, is through rebel sources from papers of the 26th, which state that Sherman had not approached Augusta, and that he had been defeated in his attempt to cross the Oconee river. Richmond papers assert that our army can never reach Savannah. It is claimed Sherman is only making seven miles per day.

A severe fight at Nashville, day before yesterday is reported in which the rebels lost 600 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners—among them a Brigadier; our loss is set down at about 500.

A rebel plot has been discovered to burn Nashville and other Southern cities that are under Federal rule.

Our prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., 13,000 in number, attempted to escape on Thanksgiving day. Several persons lost their lives on both sides during the affair.

The Federal General, A. L. Lee, achieved a brilliant success in Louisiana over the rebel General Hodges, capturing over 700 prisoners and the entire staff of the rebel General.

Grant is said to be massing his troops for an attack. New York was full of rumors last night in relation thereto.

It is said Judge Hall has been solicited to succeed Attorney General Bates.

A portion of the returns of the capital at Madison fell yesterday, but nobody was hurt. The only means of access to the Assembly chamber now, is by means of ladders. A good thing in case of a call of the House.

Gold closed at 2.26 1/2.

## State News.

The Milwaukee Sentinel gives an interesting account of the reception of the Ninth Regiment which has just returned from the wars, having served out its three years. According to the Sentinel, the Lanergan theatrical troupe is playing with great success in Milwaukee.

The Monroe Sentinel says the Green County Teachers Association will hold its next semi-annual meeting at the village of Broadhead, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 29th and 30th.

The Dodge County Citizen says one of the holdest cases of horse stealing we have yet recorded, occurred last Saturday night. A span of horses were hitched in front of the Farmers' Bank of this city, after dark, just long enough to take a little trundle, and were stolen—horses, harness, wagon and all, and no clue has yet been obtained of them.

They belonged to Mr. N. E. Allen of Trenton, who is away in the army, they being in charge of two men. The Anti-Thief Association of Trenton is securing the country for them, and offers \$150 reward for them and the thief.

The Messrs. White, of Appleton, have contracts for getting out this winter 100,000 R. R. ties at 13,000 cords of wood, and a large amount of oak and R. R. bridge timber.

The Oconto Pioneer says: "Our fisheries are doing well; nearly all of the pound net fishermen have already packed over two hundred barrels to the fishery. The best of the season is yet to come."

A rake factory at Appleton uses \$15,000 worth of materials from one foundry the ensuing season.

The State tax for Portage county is \$6,683, nearly double the amount of last year. The Times says: "The Wood County Reporter learns that a project is on foot to organize a home dramatic society for the present winter."

Appleton, according to the Crescent, is to have a skating park. Wood is selling at Appleton for from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cord, according to the conscience of the seller, and the wants of the consumer.

Two tanneries are in full blast at Appleton, one of which has manufactured over \$90,000 worth of leather this season.

The Chippewa Indians, and the Sac Quotane bands will receive their winter payment of flour, tobacco, blankets &c., at Stevens' Point on Tuesday, December 20th.

JAMES H. EARNEST, whose election from the usually Democratic County of Lafayette to the State Senate has been for some time taken for granted, it now appears is defeated by the soldiers' votes, and Samuel Cole, Union, elected in his stead.

Mr. Cole once represented that county in the Senate. He was a member of the Assembly two years ago, is a War Democrat and a sound Union man. He will be a decided improvement on his illustrious predecessor in every respect.

A GOOD THING.—Two members of the last State Senate were habitual drunkards, and were a disgrace to that body in consequence. We are glad to see that both of these sots have the sweet privilege of staying at home this winter to drink and blubber the tiger in solitude. A good thing for the Senate and a good thing for the credit of the people.

It is said that the issue of the late printers' strike in New York has been disastrous in the last degree to those engaged in it. Their Union society is wholly broken up. Many of them are thrown out of work, and certainly out of excellent situations.

The Board of County Canvassers in the Eighth Congressional District of New York have decided that James Brooks is elected by 146 plurality. Not worth saying much about.

Tax Times.—Nashville correspondent says that Beauregard's army consists of 25,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry.

## A Sketch of Macon, Georgia.

Macon, Georgia, which has in all probability fallen into the hands of Gen. Sherman, has been since the fall of Atlanta, the most important city in the State. It is the capital of Bibb county, situated on the west bank of the Ocmulgee river, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It is connected by important railroads with Columbus and Augusta, and if taken by Gen. Sherman, the sea never connection with the east and west. It is one hundred and ninety miles from Savannah and about one hundred and eighty from Augusta. The surroundings of the city make up one of its most beautiful features, and no city in the south, now that the beauty of suburban Nashville has been destroyed by "grim visaged war," can boast of such beautiful and highly improved suburbs. The principal residences of the city are built on a light range of hills lying back from the river, while the business part covers the lower lands or basin on the levee. In 1855 the city was engaged to considerable extent in manufacturing. It has grown up to its dimensions as given since 1822, the year of its settlement, the increase being very rapid for a Southern city; but the increase in its size and importance has been at a still greater ratio since the war began.

The trade of the city suffered, of course, by the blockade, but the manufactures increased, and Macon soon became an indispensable aid to the rebel confederacy. On the fall of Atlanta, Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding the District of Georgia, removed his headquarters to Macon, carrying with him much of the machinery which had made Atlanta so important an objective point to Sherman's army. In September last the lower part of the city, known as the "basin," was full to overflowing with machinery removed thence from Atlanta, and which, by the latter part of that month, was reported in full operation.

Jeff. Davis, in his speech here in September last, spoke of the importance of the city as an arsenal, granary and hospital, and only a few days since a Richmond paper alluded to the existence at Macon of the "national armory and central laboratory of the Confederate States."

These important manufacturing of munitions of war, so necessary to the prosecution of the war by the rebels, have doubtless fallen into General Sherman's hands and have been rendered forever useless.

Macon has been attacked but once before during the war. General Stoneman, in July last, advanced upon the city and attacked the works defending it. Gen. Howell Cobb was in command of the defenses but General Joe Johnston happened to be present and was requested to conduct the defense. General Stoneman approached so near the city that his shells fell into it.

He was defeated in the attempt to carry the works and on his retreat was captured by General Iverson. General Joe Johnston, who has been residing in Macon since his retirement from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and may have conducted the defense of the city against Gen. Sherman's attack. If the city has been taken General Johnston may now be a prisoner.—New York Herald.

## An Unnatural Knowledge.

The following extract from a hastily written letter of Col. Kerr, of the 11th Illinois cavalry, received yesterday, communicates the sad details of the death, at Vicksburg, of Maurice Dee, Captain and Brigade Commissary, U. S. A. Captain Dee was well known in this city as a man of marked ability and of generous heart—his only fault that which led to his untimely death:

I wrote this evening in great haste, Maurice Dee is dead. I scarce an hour since he was in the best of health and spirits, now he is no more. I can as yet hardly realize the truth. Maurice was a fine looking man, a brave soldier, and a good officer.

Brigade Commissary, and had his office at Cavalry Headquarters. Capt. Jessup, 5th Ill. cavalry, is Brigade Inspector; he and Maurice were to-day in the room of the latter, drinking freely. Old Gov. Snyder and Lieut. Wagner were there also. Jessup boasted of his skill in pistol shooting, and said he could shoot a cup of a man's head across the room.

Maurice volunteered to hold it, and stood up against the wall with the cup on his head, and Jessup, in spite of the remonstrances of the Governor, fired, and shot him through the brain. The ball struck him near the center of the forehead and ranged directly back, not passing out of the skull. He was not conscious after being shot, but he lived probably an hour. His affairs are in the hands of Major Johnson, of this regiment, and Capt. Tinkham, A. C. S. I. do not know the cause of any of his relations.

We will be buried here. Farewell to Maurice. He had a thousand virtues, and one only fault, and that a grievous one, and grievously has he answered for it. Jessup is under arrest, and in close confinement in the Court House, by order of the Provost Marshal General.—Poria Transcript.

DIARRHEA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug23dawly.

Just received late New York styles ballroom skirts at old prices. Call soon and take your choice. G. A. STORCK, Myers Block, Janesville, Wis. nov17dawlm309.

A FRAGRANT BREATH, AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sordozont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all druggists. nov28dawly.

Those splendid O. K. Hoop Skirts can always be found at the ladies trimming store, Myers Block, Janesville, Wis. G. A. STORCK. nov17dawlm309.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

### RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

##### Chicago & Northwestern.

GOING NORTH. 1:50 P. M. Janesville Pass 9:45 A. M. Night 1:50 P. M. Night 12:01 A. M.

GOING SOUTH. 11:00 P. M. Janesville pass 1:50 P. M.

##### Mill & Prairie du Chien.

GOING NORTH. 1:50 P. M. For P. du Chien 1:50 P. M. 11:00 P. M. For P. du Chien 11:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. 1:50 P. M. For P. du Chien 1:50 P. M. 11:00 P. M. For P. du Chien 11:00 P. M.

##### Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after Nov 10th, 1864.

Chicago, through, 9:30 a.m. 8:30 p.m. 11:05 p.m.

Chicago and Waukegan, 1:50 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m.

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The Post's Washington special says Richmond papers of Monday are silent in regard to Sherman's movements, but they show the rebels to be in great trepidation. There is every reason to believe that Sherman is making his way triumphantly to the sea coast.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 28th says the Georgia papers publish a great deal about Sherman's movements and nearly as much about our own, all of which it would be very imprudent to copy. It was pretty well ascertained that the left wing of Sherman's army when it reached Madison, numbered 16,000. They burned the town when they left.

Augusta papers show the excitement in that city a week ago Monday to have been intense, and in the urgent need for troops it was proposed to impress the negroes. One of the papers of that place was very fearful of treachery on the part of its citizens on Sherman's arrival.

The importance to the Confederacy of Macon and Augusta is dwelt upon at length by the rebel press and that their loss would be a great disaster is admitted.

The Richmond Whig derives some comfort from an assertion which it strives to prove true, that Sherman is only marching on an average of 7 miles a day.

The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 28th says on Thursday last a serious attempt was made by the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., to make their escape, which was rapidly and effectually quelled at the expense of considerable Yankee blood. It appears that a plot had been formed among the prisoners of whom there are at Salisbury some 13,000, to overpower the interior guard of the encampment, then break through the line of the parapet guard and after securing all the arms they could, to march through Western North Carolina into Tennessee and make good their escape. In the first part of their programme they succeeded. The interior guard were overpowered, and two of the unfortunate men killed while resisting.



The Weekly Gazette is now the largest paper printed in the State, and having the matter published in the State, we are enabled to furnish our subscribers with the most reliable and complete information in regard to the progress of the war, and the condition of the country. We are also enabled to furnish our subscribers with the most reliable and complete information in regard to the progress of the war, and the condition of the country.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Nov. 30.—Army movements for a few days past have been simply for position. The Federal forces have not retreated except to improve the situation. We occupy Franklin, and will probably select a place for battle near Nashville. The probabilities are that a battle will be fought within the next forty-eight hours. Our forces are in eager expectation and the Generals hopeful and confident. Large accessions of troops have reached here who have been sent to advantageous positions. Small detachments of rebel cavalry are operating not far from Nashville, doing, however, no great damage.

Railroad communication with Chattanooga is intact. Trains are running regularly.

There is much excitement among the citizens on account of the near approach of Hood's army.

Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's corps reached here today.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Times has the following special dated Nashville, November 30, midnight: The enemy at 4 o'clock p. m. made a heavy attack on Franklin with two corps but after persistent fighting was repulsed at all points with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. A rebel Brigadier was captured. Our loss is about 500.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent gives a brief account of a brilliant affair in Louisiana. Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding the Union forces at Baton Rouge, returned to that point on the 22d ult., from an expedition to Liberty and Brookville, bringing with him three pieces of rebel artillery, between 700 and 800 prisoners, including the entire staff of Gen. Hood; all of which were captured after a spirited engagement with the enemy.

It is reported that a large portion of Magruder's army is endeavoring to effect a crossing of the Mississippi in order to reinforce Hood in Tennessee, but the Union troops and gun boats are on the watch and will prevent it if possible.

## FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says of the affair at New Creek, Col. Latham, member of Congress elected from Pa. was in command, being warned of an engagement at Moorefield had his men prepared for an attack, watching all night, but the enemy not coming the watch was relaxed, the next day when Rosser, posted on his post and got inside of his line, before his men could be gathered. He lost six or seven guns and some 800 men. Col. Latham who was missing until the 20th, turned up at a distance from the scene of the strife.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, N. C., Nov. 29.—It is reported that all the available rebel forces at Wilmington and other points in this State are moving to the assistance of Georgia. Gen. Bragg has been assigned to the Department of North Carolina, which constitutes his command.

The rebel papers of this State report the abandonment of the Wilmington expedition by the union forces which appears to give them great relief.

Gov. Vance is figuring for admission to the rebel Senate with prospects of success.

## THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

New York, Dec. 1.—According to the Florida's Fort Monroe correspondent the Florida had been ordered to Norfolk to coal, and just before starting she was run into by the steam transport Albatross, and severely damaged. She was in very bad condition when captured and was being towed to the States. She was in the Gulf of Mexico, and was captured by the Albatross.

## FROM MEXICO.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Herald's correspondent in the city of Mexico, writing on the 31st ult., represents the condition of the country under the Imperial regime as very deplorable. Commerce is stagnant. Agricultural operations have been so much interrupted by continued warfare, brigandage, murder, and robbery throughout almost the entire Mexican territory for the past two years, that the most necessary articles are in the greatest scarcity, and many people are said to be dying of starvation in the cities of Mexico and San Luis.

## FROM CANADA.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Bell, alias, Burley was before the court today. The particular charge against him was abandoned and he was discharged. He was at once re-arrested on a fresh warrant, charging him with being connected with the late Erie piratical affair. He will be brought in court again to-morrow.

Collingwood, C. W., Dec. 1.—Custom authorities yesterday, seized boxes containing gun cartridges, containing grape, shot, &c., for an eighteen pounder. The steamer Georgian is daily expected.

Aples.—David Winters, just below the Post Office, has a nice lot of winter apples for sale cheap by the barrel. Dec 1st 1864.

## Great Attractions!

## City Drug Store!

## DR. E. RIDER

having taken the store next South of Smith & East of the City, and a new and complete stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Lamp, and Willow Ware.

The Doctor will be happy to see all of his friends and customers at his new store, and to give them the quality of his goods to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Prescriptions put up with his usual care and accuracy. Dec 1st 1864.

TEAS! TEAS! Some very choice Green and Black Tea for sale at very low prices at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

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## their escape. In the first part of their pro-

## gramme they succeeded. The interior

## guards were overpowered, and two of the

## unfortunate men killed while resisting.

## They bravely against the terrible odds un-

## tilled the attack and been fully communicated

## to the garrison and two pieces of artillery

## were thrown into position bearing upon

## the encampment. Two of the parapet

## guards were killed in this gallant defense.

## In good time the artillery opened, and af-

## ter a few raking discharges of grape and

## cannon, the insurrectionists cried out

## for mercy and declared they would make

## no further effort to get away. By this

## time they were completely surrounded by

## artillery and infantry and it was well for

## them that they ceased their demonstrations

## and cried for mercy. In ten minutes the

## whole camp would have been one scene

## of slaughter. Thus a very foolish attempt

## to escape from Confederate bondage pas-

## sed.

## Washington, Dec. 1.—Persons who

## have seen Richmond papers of the 29th

## say they contain dispatches from Augusta

## of the 26th, which state that Sherman had

## not approached that city, and repeat the

## not approached in Savannah papers of the 24th

## that he had been defeated in his efforts to

## cross the Oconee river and that his attempt

## to march eastward had been baffled. The

## rebels claim that they still occupy Macon

## and the Richmond Enquirer argues that

## Sherman cannot reach that city.

## FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 30.—A fire broke out this morning about half past four o'clock which it is said was clearly the work of incendiaries in the lumberyard of Ogden and Co. in Hubert street. One-third of the block was destroyed. Among the sufferers were a number of families who occupied the houses adjoining. Loss is estimated at \$10,000. Phosphorus was used and it is thought the intention was to destroy the Government warehouse adjoining, wherein immense quantities of army clothing are stored.

New York, Nov. 30.—Roger A. Pryor arrived here this morning and was taken to Fort La Fayette. He contradicts the report that he said Macon and Augusta had been captured by Sherman. He is the oldest officer in our army and the South has more to fear from his movements than those in progress elsewhere. As to the southern progress elsewhere, he said they had not been successful.

A disagreement has been received by the Chamber of Commerce from merchants in Bohemia against paying the \$500,000 raised for the capture of the Florida.

New York, Nov. 30.—The mahogany lumber yard of Ogden & Co. which was almost totally destroyed by a fire early this morning, occupied one third of the block on Washington street, between Hubert and Beach, and extended through a West

## LOCAL MATTERS.

## RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

## Chicago & Northwestern.

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

Mail Passenger, 1:50 P. M. Janesville Pass 9:45 A. M.

Night, 9:55 P. M. Night, 12:01 A. M.

arrives 11:05 P. M.

## Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

From Milwaukee, 8:15 P. M. For P. du Chien, 1:50 P. M.

From Milwaukee, 11:50 P. M. For P. du Chien, 4:00 P. M.

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The Prison Pen at Andersonville.

When John Wesley denounced slavery as "the sum of all villainies," many kind-hearted souls imagined that the language was too severe, but if he had said it was hell itself, boiled down and condensed, he would have been much nearer the truth. After the first Bull Run battle and when the current rumors had crystallized into facts, that the high-born and high-bred chivalry of the South, had exorcised what little mechanical ingenuity they possessed in making trinkets and articles of virtu for their friends and sweethearts out of the bones and skulls of Union soldiers, the civilized world started back in astonishment mingled with disgust and horror. Then men could be guilty of such acts of fiendish barbarism in the light of the nineteenth century, astonished every body but those who knew the infernal nature of that spirit which was born of the peculiar institution. But the half has not yet been told. The prison pens of the South, reveal a refined and wicked system of cruelty and horror that makes humanity shudder and blush for its kind. At Andersonville, Georgia, where nearly 40,000 of our poor fellows were huddled together in a small stockade, eleven thousand of them died and were thrown uncoffined into the shallow trenches that surrounded the enclosure. We have just been reading the daily reports of the attending physicians to their superiors in crime having charge of the Confederate Medical Department, and copy some brief extracts below to let the reader see and read for himself.

Says Dr. Patterson, writing to his superior, on the 11th of August: "I find great negligence in interring the dead, some of the bodies having lain as many as four days." With the thermometer at 100 in the shade, we know what this means. Four days later, Dr. Thorburn reports to his superior from the same hospital: "The patients are compelled to lie on the ground, many of them without blankets, and some of them without clothes." This officer pleads in the same report for a small supply of washing basins: "The ones we have been using (he urges) for dressing wounds and ulcers are not fit for other use." The surgeon prays, too, for some means of getting a water supply for the hospital.

Dr. Massee, making his hospital report on the 20th of August, states that "I find the beef in very bad condition, having been blown by flies so long that it was infected with live insects or creepers." So late as the 7th of September, Dr. Thorburn testifies regarding his patients that "many of them are still on the ground, without blankets or anything to protect them." Another surgeon complains that the pens furnished to his patients "would produce disease among men," and still another says: "The crowded condition, the lack of an abundance of good water, the accumulation of human excrement, the prisoners' food not being cooked, don't speak well of the health of the prison." "Many of my patients," again adds Dr. Thorburn, "are suffering as much from hunger as from their disease."

Be it remembered that this terrible suffering and death was not caused for the reason that the rebels could not supply the necessary means to prevent it. There is plenty of pure air in the South for men to breathe—plenty of pure water that does not cost the Jeff. Davis dynasty a single farthing—plenty of wood for cooking and out of which the well prisoners would be glad to build cabins for the sick—plenty of room to separate the healthy from the dying and the dead. And as for medicine and clothing, how gladly would our government have sent on an abundance, if the inhuman and heartless savages in power down there had only given their consent. No man who reads the story of these poor men's wrongs, can come to any other conclusion than that it was the settled policy of the rebels to starve them to death. Talk of the refined cruelty of the Spanish Inquisition; that was mildness and mercy in its highest development compared with the deliberate acts of inhumanity practiced by these slavery-worshipping tyrants. How one's blood boils as he reads the damning record! And yet we have men among us so blind and so stupid as to tremble before the cowardly boots for fear the dreadful evil that inspires all this diabolism, will be prematurely or unconstitutionally crushed out. We fancy a few months spent in the Andersonville stockade, would cure the most obstinate case of copperheadism that has ever fastened upon a poor fellow, north of Mason and Dixon's line.

GARIBOLDI.—An English secessionist, who had represented Garibaldi as speaking adversely to the cause of our Government, is set right by Garibaldi himself, who says in a recent letter:

"My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope for the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind, and woe to the world if the North does not come out victorious from this struggle."

DEATH OF PROF. SILLIMAN.—Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., the eminent chemist of Yale College, died on Thursday last week, at the age of eighty-five. Professor Silliman was born in North Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, on the 8th of August, 1779. He graduated at Yale College in 1799, and studied law, but devoted the greater part of his time to chemical research, then in its infancy in America. In 1802 he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry at Yale, and after two years of preparation, entered upon his duties. He retained the position until June, 1855, more than fifty years. He was also the founder and editor of the journal which bears his name. His career was identified with the progress of natural science in this country, and his private worth was as remarkable as the extent and depth of his knowledge. Few men were more beloved or more sincerely regretted.

IT'S NONE OF MY BUSINESS.

BY MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE.

This was one of the golden sayings of Jeddiah Pettis. One might think so, at least by the frequency and emphasis with which it fell from his lips. Jeddiah was reckoned one of the richest men in Needham. He lived in that great white house you see yonder with the tufts of lilacs before each of the front windows, the great eagle maples in the grassy yard, the light picket fences, the large barn so perfectly built, so trimly kept, and surrounded by the well-tended acres of the richest farm of the neighborhood. Jeddiah was reputed a snug, safe man—an excellent manager of money—of which he had laid by an untold store, how much it was difficult to say, but there was a "slow, dry smile" which curled his hard features when the inquiry was made, that stimulated the imagination of the questioner more than the mention of any definite sum. Jeddiah was an excellent householder in all pertaining to his own. His wife looked for nothing—rusted to church in the stiffest of silks and heaviest of satins, wore an india shawl, and got her bonnets regularly from New York, to the great edification of Miss Pettis, the country milliner, and of all her well-to-do neighbors. All Jeddiah's sons and daughters walked in bright clothes and lived on the fat of the land; they went to the best schools, wore the best clothes, ate the best things and were reported to do everything in the best way. He rubbed his hands as he looked around on his rising race. He flattered himself there were no such children going. He took care of them; they were his, and Jeddiah always took care of his own things. Whatever was his, though but the bread and thickness of a hair, was his, and was attended to with microscopic nicety.

But to all that was not his, to everybody not his own, to every one's care, wants, outside the circle of his own, Jeddiah had one short, golden saying:

"It's none of my business."

Jeddiah was a proper church-going man—nay, a church member, and being a church member, his townsmen thought the least they could do for a man of such substance and admirable management was to make him a deacon. They hoped thereby, in a measure, to bring the affairs of the church into the charmed circle which he called his own. They were much mistaken. He was too shrewd for them. "If they think they're going to take their burdens off on my shoulders, they are mistaken. I pay my subscription; punctually; that's all I agreed to do, as to the rest it's none of my business."

If a subscription was up for any charitable object Jeddiah was very useful in finding out that it was "none of his business."

"Subscriber to a town library? No; what do I want of a town library? I am able to buy all the books I want, and prefer to read my own books."

"But, Mr. Pettis, think how many of your neighbors are not, and why an excellent thing for them it would be."

"Well, let them get it; it's none of my business. I'm sure we've more books than we can ever read, now."

"Mr. Pettis, we called to see if you would subscribe for a furnace for the church?"

"No. What's the use of a furnace? The stove keeps us comfortable enough."

"Your pew and two or three about it are comfortable, but the galleries, where the poorer people sit, and the pews by the door—in short, half the pews in the house are very uncomfortable."

"Well, let them thank it, so, subscribers. I don't, so it's none of my business."

Now Mr. Pettis was a very orthodox man, and believed devoutly every one of the five points of Calvinism, and he could set any young minister right in a twinkling that blundered on them. He kept an anxious watch on his new pastor, Mr. Service, whom he suspected somewhat of not having precisely the good old ways. "I don't hear you preach the strong old points," he would say; "Divine sovereignty and election?" and the minister smiled in a manner that Mr. Pettis wondered at.

"Did you ever hear of this doctrine, Mr. Pettis? 'Look not every man on his own things, but every man on the things of others?'"

"That isn't a doctrine," said Mr. Pettis; "it's a declaration of the Bible."

"Why isn't it a doctrine?" said Mr. Service, and left him.

Mr. Pettis felt for some time that confused sensation in his brain that is produced by a new idea flitting about as the rusty lock of a very old door. He had been two months for twenty years. He had supposed himself primed in all the ins and outs of doctrine; and in all this time nobody had ever said such a singular thing to him as this. It confused him and he put it out of his head. The minister was young and modest; he supposed he had dropped a seed which he hoped would germinate—he did not make allowance for that flock of domestic fowls called old prejudices who make it their business instantly to gobble up such seeds. When he thought of the fact, that he had been called on Jeddiah to open a case which lay heavily on his mind, and in which no one in his parish was better able to give him material aid.

There had recently been a factory established in a distant part of his parish, which had brought into the place a large population of young lads and girls, who, as often happens in such cases, seemed to be under very indifferently moral influences. Sunday was a perfect carnival of unseemly proceedings. The boys marauded through the fields, robbed orchards and melon-patches, and the girls, flouting in gay dresses and laughing loudly, were often seen in certain dubious coffee-houses, which had sprung up like mushrooms in the neighborhood of the factory. Mr. Service, with two or three energetic, self-denying men and women of his parish, had ventured into this region and set up a Sabbath school and succeeded in producing some interest in better things.

That morning as Mr. Service said to his wife, "If I only were rich, now, I know what I would do. I'd put up a neat little hall for our Sunday-school, and have a library in it, and could draw in ever so many; it might become the nucleus of a church as well as serve for the use of a Sunday-school."

"Well, let's get up a subscription for it," said his wife, "there's Deacon Pettis owes the land, perhaps he'll give us that."

"O, yes; only go and talk to him—toll him all about it—he can't refuse."

So that evening Mr. Service called at Mr. Pettis's and was cordially received; some fine pears and grapes were offered to him in the best form of parlor, and Mrs. Pettis and Mr. Pettis were delighted to see him.

"I hardly see what call you have to meddle with that factory population," said Mr. Pettis. "If I mistake not the factory stands the other side of the town line, and it's the business of Smith & Jones, and not of us, to provide such things, if anybody. Why don't you go to them?"

"I have been to them, and they are more money-making men of the world, and don't care for anything of the sort."

"Well, then," said Jeddiah, "I believe the factory, in point of fact, stands in Mr. Brown's parish."

"Perhaps in mere point of geography, the line may run this side of the factory, but in point of fact the people are much nearer to us than to him. The fact is, Mr. Pettis, it is for our interest to take care of this population, or they will corrupt the state of morals among us. These rowdy, idle young men and boys, many of them bright and active, will be leading away the boys of this parish; even now the Sabbath is dreadfully profaned among us."

"I'll risk my children," said Mr. Pettis. "I can't cut down all the doorknobs in my neighborhood, or clear off all the caterpillars from my neighbor's tree, but I can keep the weeds off my own farm."

"I doubt it," said Mr. Service. "But if you could, it would be less work to cut down one stalk of doorknob, green in your neighbor's field than to hoe up a thousand young dooks after the wind had seeded your farm with them. If any one would have made it their business to clear the caterpillars off the wild cherry-tree at the head of the street you would have saved two days' work in your orchards about."

"I ain't going to do other people's work. That tree stands on Jim Stenton's ground, and if he don't attend to it, I ain't going to do it for him, I'm sure."

"Not if it fills every tree of your orchard with caterpillars?" said Mr. Service.

"I can take care of my own trees," said Mr. Pettis. "I'd rather do twice the work on my own place than to do work that isn't my business."

"Mr. Pettis," said Mr. Service, "have you thought any of that doctrine I spoke to you about?"

"What doctrine, sir?"

"Look not every man on his own things, but every man on the things of others. What do you think of that doctrine? It's in the Bible, as plain as the doctrine of election."

At this point Mr. Pettis began to have secret doubts of the validity of Paul's epistles; but he did not venture to assert them in so many words, so he passed the grape dish again to his minister, and said: "I trust I am always ready to do my duty in my own field. But I believe in order, sir, order; in every one sticking to his business. Now we have engaged you, sir, to attend to us—we keep up our preaching and weekly lecture and prayer meeting, and really, sir, I don't see how you can burden yourself with this work without taking the strength you need for your main business."

"Mr. Pettis," said Mr. Service, "I do not consider myself in the light of a man hired to take care of you, merely; I am the shepherd and servant of Christ, and my duty is to all wandering souls whom I am able to reach and care for; but if I thought of nothing but your interest and that of your children, I would gladly do twice as much as I do now for this population; it is the only way I can save the children and youths of my parish from corruption."

"I don't know how it is with other people," said Mr. Pettis, "but I don't think my children will wish to associate with factory hands."

"I don't think you can answer for your boys or for mine, Mr. Pettis; boys are more attracted by boys than they are by fathers and mothers, and if they are likely fellows who care for some kind of jolly thing going, they care very little what station they belong to."

"I shall forbid my sons all such associations," said Mr. Pettis; "and I should like to see any of them dare to disobey me."

"I should not," said Mr. Service, "nevertheless, I fear they will."

"Well, perhaps I may feel it my duty to give you something," said the deacon. "If you would only give us that lot of land this side the factory, to put our hall on," said Mr. Service.

"Why, Mr. Service, you ain't up to business matters," said Mr. Pettis, with a patronizing smile; "that lot of land is rising in value every day, and I don't want to let it go for nothing."

"For all that, I think it would be your best investment to give it for this cause. It is in one sense far more our business to take care of these factory people than it is the business of the owners of the factory. They do not live here. They have no children here. They will not in their persons or their families, suffer as we shall, from leaving them to go to ruin."

"Who wants to leave them to go to ruin?" said Mr. Pettis. "Can't they come to our church if they want to? There are free seats in the gallery, without our going down to build a place for them."

"But they won't come to our church, and experience has shown that we will come to a place where they will come alone. Our poor little room is crowded every Sunday, and some go away for want of room."

"Well, Mr. Service, I'll think of it, and send you something, though I must say I don't think you do it for this cause. It is in one sense far more our business to take care of these factory people than it is the business of the owners of the factory. They do not live here. They have no children here. They will not in their persons or their families, suffer as we shall, from leaving them to go to ruin."

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"Who wants to



FOR SALE OR RENT—A house

PIANO FOR SALE—A

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE

A RARE CHANCE to purchase a

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—

FOR SALE—40 acres of land

3840 ACRES OF LAND

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A valuable farm

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS!

Plain Figured and Plaid Silks!

DRESS GOODS!

LADIES' CLOTHS AND SACKINGS!

Linon & Cotton Sheetings & Shirtings!

JOHN HERRINGTON!

CASSIMERS, TWEEDS!

MUSIC!

PIANO FORTE & MELODEON.

NOTICE—Leaving the County

IMPORTANT—Garrison & Andrew

THE FURNITURE FOR SALE

BAY RUN—A pleasant, refreshing

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE!

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DRUG & GROCERY STORES!

West Milwaukee St.

We are now receiving the largest and most complete

Lamps, Shades, Burners,

Parlor Lamps!

WHITE KEROSENE OIL!

DRUGS and GROCERIES,

SEASONABLE REMEDIES.

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Treat's Anodyne Cordial,

Camp's Blackberry Syrup,

Pogate's Anodyne Cordial,

Ford's Tonic Cordial,

Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Jayne's Carminative Balsam,

Graefenberg's Dysentery Syrup,

Rubens' Ready Relief,

Winstons' Souding Syrup,

Blackman's Healing Balsam,

Mc Cormick's Cholera Specific,

Ellis' Willow Charcoal,

Stann's Instant Relief,

Broen's Essiee Jamaica Ginger,

Stockland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

AT CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

CHLORIDE ZINC,

A Powerful Disinfectant

ARREST THE DECAY

GENTLEMEN'S Shoulder Braces,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of

TWINE—Druggists and Grocers,

CONGRESS and EMPIRE

WATER, at

25 BBL. CARBON OIL for sale

RAILROAD LANTERNS, of the

KEROSENE LAMPS, at reduced

30 GROSS Kerosene Chimneys at

FANCY ARTICLES—A large as-

DYE STUFFS—A good assortment

THE CHEAPEST TEA IN TOWN,

SKIDLEY'S POWDERS—A superior

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

180 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.

The above having formed a partnership for the

Liberal Advances Made

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

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Watches,

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REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourself!

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Large Additions

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STRAW GOODS.

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has re-











